Reconstruction Platform,

nating in the necessities of the condition in which the people of the late Confederate States have been placed by the result of the war, and the legislation which followed it.

2d. Resolved, That while we feel that the Congressional plan of Reconstruction is impolitic and oppressive, yet realizing our vanquished condition, and convinced by the determination of the President of the United States to execute the laws of Congress, and the appeal to the Supreme Court having proved ineffectual to arrest their execution, that there is no escape from the necessity of reorganizing our State government under the control of the present Congress; and firmly believing that a rejection of this plan will lead to accumulated oppressions to our people and the infliction of disabilities exceeding those already provided, we do earnestly advise the people of Mississippi with-out regard to old party distinctions to vote for a Convention and for the best available delegates to constitute said body.

3d. Resolved, That without intending to

question the motives of those who are seek-

be called "The Constitutional Union Party," we nevertheless consider the formation of such a party as unwise in the present condition of our State: that their position can lead to no beneficial results, but on the contrary, will, if successfully maintained, incite Congress to establish as a finality, terms of Reconstruction far more stringent and humiliating than the -'an already prescribed. 4th. Resolved, That the Reconstruction party of Mississippi, is a distinctive political organization, having no association, or connection with the extremists of the Republican party; and that as we are organized for the sole purpose of speedy reconstruction without reference to general principles of national or State politics, we cordially invite all citizens to unite with us, strictly on the basis of Reconstruction under the Military Bills, and thus strive to rescue the State from military rule, to establish civil law and order in the country, and to reconstruct the

dissevered Union of the States. 5th. Resolved, That as a means of reviving the fraternal feeling which should per. storing peace, prosperity and good will; of inviting capital with its powerful agencies lishing means for the development of our

6th. Resolved, That as education is the enemy of vice and the promoter of virtue, we are in favor of efficient systems of public schools for all classes of our people 7th. Resolved. That as labor is the source

its right to adequate reward. 8th. Resolved, That the Federal tax on cot ton is unjust and oppressive to all classes of our citizens, particularly those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits; that it is a scriminating tax against the freedmen, who have commenced life anew in an untried capacity, and with no means of support but the profits of their labor; and against the whites of the South, who have been impoverished by the war-and that every consideration of justice and sound policy requires the speedy repeal of a measure characterized by such oppressive discriminations between the people of the different States. ings of hostility towards the colored population of the State; that we wish them to be prosperous and happy in their present ndition of freedom; and shall oppose

legislation discriminating against them. 10th. Resolved, That we earnestly advise the people of all the counties of Mississippi, at once to organize county associations in harmony with the foregoing policy, and to use all proper means for advancing the work of Reconstruction under the existing laws. 11th. Resolved, That such newspapers of the State as are in favor of the objects of this meeting, be requested to publish the fore-

The foregoing resolutions were unanithe Capitol, on Monday, Sept. 23d, having been reported by the following committee dexter, W. P. Harris, Fulton Anderson, J. B. Richardson, I. F. Harrington, T. J. Wharton, H. T. Fisher, C. S. Knapp, D. M. Wilkinson, B. F. Jones, Thos. Palmer, and J. R.

CONVENTION TICKET.

The friends of Reconstruction announce people of Hinds, to represent the county in or gave aid to its cause. the Constitutional Convention:

DR. W. Q. POINDEXTER, HON. GEO. T. SWANN, COL. J. P. SESSIONS, DR. W. C. HICKS.

False Report.

We understand that it is reported that the able and patriotic gentlemen who compose the Convention Ticket of the Reconstruction party in this county, have with-There is no truth in the report.

They are in the field, and will remain there this ticket, our people of all classes will have elements of its perpetuity. It does jority of all such registered voters

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Reconstruction candidates for the Co vention, will address the people of this city defining their position on the questions of th day, in the Senate Chamber on THURSDAY NIGHT.

Everybody, and especially the freedmen who will for the first time exercise the privilege of suffrage, are invited to be pres-

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET .-A letter from a New Orleans commission firm, dated Oct. 25th, says:

"the latest European news, and we think effect, they have done so with remorse "that the decline of a few days ago will be "counteracted entirely. We rather expect "a good, steady market for the coming rule this resolve; and a stubborn re-" week."

cents, according to quality.

Paris, Oct. 25 .- The reception of the Em peror of Austria in Paris is most cordial and gratifying. His visit is popular with the Parisians, and wherever he appears in pub- ple think that this discrimination plished. In that event he will recommend lic he meets with enthusiastic receptions ought to be made; and if the present a comprehensive system of education for the from the people. A profound feeling of sympathy for the brother of the unfortunate Maximilian hightens the respect and esteem

that the Northern people have manifested a determination to establish negro suffrage in the South but are not inclined to incorporate it unconditionally in their own political system.

That they are willing to give prac tical direction to this discrimination is evident from the result of their elections. The State of Ohio is a prominent instance. She rejected a negro Southern State Governments existing been verified by the distinguished voting amendment to her constitution at the time of the surrender should re- jurists referred to. We trust it will Party of Mississippi is an organization origiby fifty thousand majority, and yet main intact, and that no person should not be. In their determination to she elected to the office of Governor, be disturbed in the enjoyment of his retain the places which they occupy by Col. Hillyer, and warmly responded over one of her purest men, the candi- political or civil rights as a penalty until compelled to abandon them by date, who as a member of the last and for participating in the rebellion, which superior torce, we find the same exhipresent Congress, voted for the Mili- conditions were rejected by the Presi-It may be said that they have al

> ready in Ohio, what we of the South would consider negro suffrage, though who have fifty-one parts out of a hundred of white blood. Besides the was coupled with a clause prohibiting party baying at his heels. deserters from the federal army from

fected their own status. nominees. Yet they were successful in the popular vote of Ohio, notwithstanding the defeat of the negro suffrage amendment.

of all prosperity and success with States, as with individuals, it should be protected in To our mind, the fact of the readi ness of the Northern people to force upon the South a measure which they are unwilling to accept for themselves, presents no occasion for amazement. In the language of one of their popular newspapers, they hold that there "are peculiar reasons for enfranchising the blacks in the South which do not exist in the loyal States." Denying the right of secession, they main-9th Resolved, That we cherish no feel- tained the usurped right of coercion, and held that our white people forfeited their exclusive privileges when they essayed to establish an independent and a separate government for themselves. The whole trouble has grown out of the denial of rights reserved to the States and the people, which were fundamental conditions of the form of government of the old Union. They disputed the doctrine that a citizen owes his first allegiance to his State, mously adopted at a Mass Meeting held at and that to obey her mandate, and in obedience to her decree, to resist the E. Barksdale, A. R. Johnston, W. Q. Poin- laws of the United States, was to commit treason; and that therefore the citizens of the South became traitors, unfit to be entrusted exclusively with pelitical powers under the United States government, after they had the following ticket for the support of the joined the armies of the Confederacy,

In other words, this whole policy of legislation is based upon the proscriptive and vindictive principle enunciated by Mr. Johnson in his first address after his accession to the Presidency, "that treason must be made odious, and "for a Convention" then such Conventhat traitors must take back seats." We tion shall be held, as hereinafter prodo not justify it. On the contrary vided; but if a majority of said votes we utterly contemn it as oppressive shall be "against a Convention," then and impolitic. It is not calculated to no such Convencion shall be held uncement the Union in the bonds of der this act; provided that such Confraternal feeling, which are the only vention shall not be held unless a mawhich was enunciated by Judge Shar- holding such Convention. key immediately after the fall of the have proved to be the greatest calamithe belief that the Southern people had no right to secede and deserve to Convention shall be held or not, will be punished for it individually and collectively. They hold themselves or against it; a majority of the votes to be better patriots than these people are, and having acquired the power to "Our market is now buoyant, caused by carry their opinion into practical less spirit. There is no way to oversistance to it, as has been illustrated Quotations range from 15 to 19 by the bitter experience of the South. since the loss of her independence, is the surest way to bring accumulated oppression upon her devoted head. tinuance beyond that time in case the re The great mass of the Northern peo- construction of the South should be accom-

dominant party are ever overthrown

it will not be on account of the un-

Negro Suffrage, North and South. in our estimation, but on account of A great many persons are amazed other policies with which they have become identified, relating chiefly to the financial condition of the country.

Commenting upon a recent article in the President had not taken General tain no common loss. Sherman to his councils when the latter formed his memorable treaty with the rounds of the press for several Gen. Johnston, stipulating that the weeks and are gratified that it has not dent-the Vicksburg Times says:

apologist of President Johnson, but we fail to see the policy of denouncing his errors, or exposing his short-comnot universal. Under a provision of ings. He is engaged in a death struggle her present constitution, all can vote with our most deadly enemies, and while we condemn his past course, we cannot find it in our heart to assail him for that which has brought all the question of unqualified negro suffrage brutes and blackguards of the Radical

The memory of the Times is exceedvoting. It is estimated that of this ingly short. It has been but a brief ng to create an organization in this State to class there were not less than twenty- time since that journal denounced the five thousand who were technically de- act of President Johnson in overturnserters, having returned to their homes ing the Mississippi Government, of after the surrender, but before they which Gen. Clarke was the head, in were formerly mustered out of the language stronger than we are in the service. These people, we learn habit of employing. It was an "error" through the public journals of that or "short-coming" which it then had State, all voted against the amend- not the least hesitation to expose ment, because of that clause which af- in its own peculiar style. The Times editor cannot now find it in his heart, to Moreover, the opposition to the assail him for that which has brought Radical candidates used with power- upon him the abuse of "Radical ful effect against them, the popu- brutes and blackguards, etc."; but lar feeling on the subject of the finan- he cannot have forgotten that Col. T. E. B. Pegues, and Judge Mceial policy of the Republican party- the disreputable classes of whom its National banking system, the pay. he speaks, with Secretary Stanton ment of the principal and interest of at their head, warmly applauded the vade all parts of a common country; of re- the U. S. Bonds, in coin, instead of rejection of the Sherman-Johnston capitucurrency, exemption of these bonds lation. It was an act of generosity | Chalmers, who "advocated the policy, in rebuilding our waste places, and estab- from taxation, (by the way a most in- towards the South which they lauded in case the Convention was carried, natural resources, that considerations of iquitous discrimination in favor of the President for annulling. THE that we should be prepared with good philanthropy, patriotism and self-interest alarge monied monopoly)—were all Clarion has never yet arraigned Mr. alike demand the encouragement of immielements of weakness to the Radical Johnson for any act whatever, which ments and dignity of the State, and The corn crop continues to improve, whisky unchanged; pork held firmly. \$20 50 savored of justice or generosity to the Southern people. It will never do so; but when the record of their wrongs are revived, it is insincere to withhold indisputable truths. The bad example of demolishing State governments, on the pretext of their "illegality," was established by him. It might not have been so, if his confidence in Gen. Sherman had been of more rapid

The Convention Election.

It will be useful to recite some o the essential provisions of the reconstruction acts in view of the near approach of the days of election:

Section third of the act supplementary to the act of March, 1867, provides, "that at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a Convention to form a constitution under this act." "Those voting in favor of such a Convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid, the words "for a Convention;" and those voting against such a Convention shall have written on such ballots the words "against a Con-

It is plain, therefore, that voting for or against a Convention, and voting for delegates, to serve in case a Convention shall be held, are done by one act-expressed by one ballot; and that voting against a Convention, and voting at the same time for delegates, are not inconsistent things, but entirely consistent.

As to what shall be the vote sufficient to reject a Convention, the same section provides: "If a majority of votes given on that question shall be

It thus appears, that if a majority of Confederacy that "our success might the registered voters vote against a Convention, none will be held, providty that could have befallen us." But ed a majority of all the registered the motive which prompts the dis- voters vote on the question, "Convencrimination in the legislation for the tion" or "no Convention." But no ratio of the persons prohibited from two sections, however impolitic and doubt can be felt, that a majority of all voting. So objectionable was this Crescent. ungenerous, nevertheless exists, in registered will vote on that question, amendment at that time, that Govs. and the result will be, that whether depend on the vote next Tuesday for deciding the question.

The National Democratic Resident Committee, consisting of Randall, of Pennsylvania; Harrington, of Indiana, and others will be in Washington on November 1st, when important matters connected with the Presidential campaign will be considered.

The Freedmen's Bureau will expire next July by limitation. It is understood that General Howard will not recommend its concolored youth South, by the establishment of an extensive normal school at Washing-

It is stated that Hons. W. L. Harris Henry T. Ellett, Associate Justices of for Richmond about the 12th or 15th the same Court, intend also resigning, of November, to be present at his and removing to Memphis, where they trial. will resume the practices of their profession. In the withdrawal of these distinguished gentlemen from judicial THE CLARION, expressing a regret that life, the State of Mississippi will sus- Humphreys appointed Attorney Gen-

We have seen this statement going bition of firmness, and of respect for the rights and wishes of the people We are neither the friend or the that elected them, which has been so signally displayed by Gen. Humphreys, the beloved and honored chief Magistrate of the State, The offices which they fill-we may say, without incurring the suspicion of insincerity, which they honor-were not created for the benefit of the persons who may happen to occupy them, but for the people for whom they are held in trust by the incumbents. That Hons. W L. Harris and Henry T. Ellett will continue to hold these offices so long as they are able, and to share the fortunes of the people who have delighted to honor them, is a sentiment as profound as it is general.

Candidates for the Convention. We are gratified to note that in many of the counties, men of intelligence and patriotism are being brought forward as candidates to serve in the Convention in the event it should be held. We learn by the Oxford Falcon, that Cutcheon have accepted nominations tendered them by a Conservative meeting in that place a few days ago. The meeting was addressed by Maj. H. H. of that assembly."

In the same spirit, a strong ticket Conservative-thus:

"FOR A CONVENTION."-Dr. Geo. Stovall,

Rev. Stephen Johnson, Wm. L. Hemming-These gentlemen are in the field at

the instance of Ccl. Neil and other influential citizens of the county. Candidates have also been brought out in Tishomingo, Tippah, Marshall,

and other counties, in the interest of We trust that these good examples will be followed throughout the State. Men having registered under the Congressional law, can vote against a Convention if they conscientiously believe it ought not to be held, but still vote for persons of honesty and capacity to represent them in the event the Convention should assemble. In the counties where the white element is largely in the ascendant, and where the decline in most of the States, withconservative candidates can be chosen without difficulty, no wise motive can be urged why this course should not be taken. There is some reason for let ting the election go by default where

It would be well if Virgina were to reconstruct herself by adopting the constitutional amendment at her Convention. It would be an encouragement to the other Southern States to go and do likewise.-N. Y. Herald.

the negroes have complete control,

and manifest a purpose to have every

thing their own way; but not other-

hundred of the Southern people would | crop. have accepted the Constitutional Amendment as a condition of reconstruction. It is not too much to say, 3d section of the said amendment ex-Sharkey, Perry, and other persons who had been elected to the United States Senate under the new organizations, submitted a proposition in lieu 148 human beings, and, in another Sandwhich Islands was recently exof it, actually embodying the element year, 131. The crocodiles cleared an hibited in this city. of negro suffrage. In other words, average of fifty people a year, while serpents accounted for between fortythey proposed to accept this latter feature, if the prohibitory clauses as to offices, etc., could be gotten rid of. Time works wonderful changes.

The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle adds its testimony to the pernicious influence of the military reign at the South. It says that South Carolina has been bankrupted by the bayonet, not a dollar has been left in the treasury; and, as if for the purpose of venting a personal spite against the people, General Canby has ordered ton City. for the education of colored teach. the collection of all taxes to be stop- Hon. Sidney Clarke, member of Con- ing prepared with all the modern improvewith which the Emperor is regarded by all popularity of this idea, however ers and the organization of normal schools, ped, except so far as relates to taxes gress, who was stricken down at Monodious and unjust it may appear to be for the same object in the Southern States due to the federal government.

Mr. Davis expects to leave Canada

It will be remembered that under the act of our State Legislature. Gov. eral Hooker and Hons. Fulton Anderson and T. J. Wharton, as counsel to assist in the defence.

The whole people of Mississippi are profoundly affected by the near approach of this interesting trial. It was a sentiment beautifully expressed to by them, that they could not consider themselves the benificiaries of any pardon which might be extended to them, but which was witheld from their illustrious countryman who was suffering vicarious punishment for an alleged offence to which all were parties.

The Crops of 1867.

We have received the report of the Agricultural Bureau for the months of August and September, containing some facts which will be of interest to

We will premise their publication by stating that the estimate as to the cotton crop the present year, is entirely fallacious. It will fall short of the crop of 1866. The receipts at the ports of the South thus far, compared with those of last year, confirm this

ed less than was anticipated; which is attributed, to a considerable extent, to bad weather while harvesting, as well as to the fact that in some sections the grain was found to be shrivelled, and thrashed out less to the acre than was expected, The leading wheat growing States report the following percentage of increase at the close of the season : and nominal. Ohio, 130 per cent.; Indiana, 50; Wisconsin, 17; Minnesota, 25; Illinois, 15; Iowa, 20; Missouri, 40; Kentucky, 34; West Virginia, 50; Tennessee, 40; Georgia, 80; Arkansas, 45; New York, 14; and Pennsylvania 40; while only Kansas and Texas show

control, if possible, the deliberations and if the frost holds off, the general crop may be a fair one. While a number of the States return low estimates, others, particularly the Southern has been brought out in Carroll county, States, show marked improvement which floats at the mast-head of the over the yield of last year. Georgia promises to double her crop of 1866; Alabama reports an increase of 75 per cent.; Mississippi, 80; Tennessee,21 Louisiana, 30; South Carolina, 54; and Arkansas 100 per cent. Ohio falls 30 per cent. behind last year, estimaing from condition on 1st of September; Indiana, 17; Illinois, 14; Kentucky, 28; West Virginia, 10.

The cotton crop is somewhat damaged by the worms. At the first of September, Georgia promised to yield 3 per cent. beyond her crop of 1866 South Carolina 50; Alabama 42; Mis sissippi 24; Arkansas 18; and Tennessee 9; while Louisiana and Texas show a considerable falling off from

Potatoes are rotting badly in many of the large potato growing States and the crop will probably fall below the yield of last year.

The leading sugar producing States show a fair increase over the crops of last season. Sorghum is evidently on out sufficient reason.

The wool clip of 1867 will probably fall from 5 to 10 per cent. short of the rop of last year, owing to the severe weather of last winter, and the consequent exposure and destruction of a large number of sheep.

The increase of corn in the Southern States, and the falling off of the crop in the North, will probably lead to a considerable exportation to the Northern cities, from the South, but we hope the people here will not com- Federal tax, 21 P B..... mit the same blunder with corn as Commission on sales, &c.... they did with their wheat, of selling it for exportation at low prices, and then be compelled, later in the season, to buy for their own consumption at Twelve months ago, not one in a double the price they received for their

THE COTTON TAX .- The telegraph twelve and one-half cents! announces that the Philadelphia cotton merchants have voted to request a few others may properly be added: that at this time, not one in a hundred repeal of the cotton tax. This is good Before the war, eight years ago, India, could be found who would not gladly news, but we should have heard of a after carrying her cotton hundreds of accept it as a basis of settlement. The movement in this direction by Philamiles on the backs of bullocks to Bomdelphia, New York and Boston mer- bay, could afford to sell it in Liverpool chants two years ago. If the crop of at ten cents per pound. New Orleans cludes from office any person who had last year had not been taxed, the pre- middlings sold at same time, and place an assurance that their rights and interests not help people to the conclusion shall have voted on the question of previously taken an oath to support sent one would have been larger.— at twelve cents per pound. And both the Constitution of the United States The planters would have received Bombay and New Orleans were satisin an official capacity, and afterwards something nearer to a fair return for fied with these prices. Since that their enterprise and labor; their hands time India has extended her railroads aided the Confederate cause. Another would have been better off; they hundreds of miles into cotton raising section remitted the entire control of would have had more capital for their districts, and is doubtless able now to the matter of suffrage to the States, work this year. But "better late than furnish the article in far greater quanand reduced their representation in the never." We need all the assistance tities and as cheap as formerly. we can get to prevail on Congress to deal justly with us in this matter .- ries must get American cotton to mix

The people of Java have rather a lively time of it. According to the amount used of it is small, and a sublatest official statistics, the tiger has, stitute for it will be found. A sample Willowware, &c. in one single year, consumed exactly of cotton fully equal to it from the two and forty three. The Governor General, a long time ago, offered, as a prize, for every tiger that was killed the munificent sum of twenty-two guilders (ten dollars.)

The Confederate cotton loan bonds "extinguishable in 1863, or redeemable election since the result of the election bein cotton before that at 6d. per pound," were recently quoted in London at a discount of ninety-five per cent. The bonds outstanding represent a capital of £2,418,800.

The Leavenworth Bulletin of the The Leavenworth Bulletin of the 18th, announces the serious illness of OFFICE at Residence on State street, opposite the ruins of the Bowman House. Berovia, Kansas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

European Intelligence. PARIS, Oct. 26-Noon.-The Garibaldians are marching on Rome in two columns. They are at Monte Rolandi, in sight of the city. The Papal forces retire fighting. Rome s in a state of seige.

The Moniteur says the Toulon fleet has been ordered to sail.

Foreign Markets. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26-Noon.-Cotton opens

firm at yesterday's quotations. Estimated It is said the Royal Bank cannot resume Its affairs are in a hopeless condition. London, Oct. 26-Noon.-Consols, 948

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- In consideration of recent disasters, the Republican Congressional Committee have deemed proper to issue an address to the people. The document, which is an earnest appeal to Republicans to show their strength, is published

Bishop Wilmer is here in good health. The President has proclaimed the 28th of November a day of national thanksgiving. Grant has gone to West Point. He will return Tuesday.

Election In Virginia. Washington, Oct. 26 .- In the absence of

definite returns from West Virginia, the following from this morning's Tribune is tele-West Virginia voted on Thursday for legislative officers. The canvass was quite | will be opened at 1 tame and no special effort was made on either side. Outside influence worked against

the Republicans, and we hear of considerable Democratic gains in the river districts. RICHMOND, Oct 26 .- Official returns of the late election indicate the election of 30 Conservatives and 60 Radicals, 18 of the latter colored: Sixty-five counties gives 70,-777 for and 44,925 against a convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard

The polls closed in Richmond at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, with a majority of 406 for the Hunnicutt ticket. J. H. Gil-The wheat crop has generally prov- mer, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, has filed with Schofield, a formal protest against counting the votes received after sunset on

Domestic Markets.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26 .- Cotton firmer; Middlings, 19@191. Flour firmer; some export demand; City Mills, superfine, \$10@11 25 Wheat advanced 5c; choice Southern red, \$2. Corn dull; yellow, \$1 37@1 40; white, \$1 35 @1 45. Oats firm, 70@74. Provisions dull

St. Louis, Oct. 26.-Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton in fair demand-middlings 17c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at \$1 85@2 70. Corn firmer-mixed \$1 10 Oats firmer at 64 @66c. Pork dull and lower at \$21 75. Bacon lower-shoulders 134c., clear sides 17 c. Lard, 12 c

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 .- Flour firmer and a shade higher, family \$11 @12; wheat held at a falling off from last year, when the 325c. higher; oats firm, 70c.; tobacco active bacon, shoulders 134 @14c., clear sides 174 @ 18c., lard 124c.; hogs \$6@7, gross; cheese steady, 144@15c; coffee dull; potatoes \$3@ Louisville, Oct. 26-Tobacco, sales of 4

> d, \$1 05. Oats, 70. Flour, superfine \$8 50 Mess pord \$21. Lard 131. Bacon, shoulders, CHARLESTON, Oct. 26 .- Cotton active and firmer, sales 400 bales; middlings 184. Re

hhds at \$5@17. Wheat, \$2 55. Corn, shell-

ceipts 1,450 bales Augusta, Oct. 26 .- Cotton advanced 1c.; sales 778 bales, Middlings 17tc.; receipts 532

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26 .- Cotton active, prices

irm, sales 815 bales, New York Middlings 19c.; receipts 1,205 bales. Mobile, Oct. 26—Cotton sales 1,600 bales demand active at full prices; Middlings 17c @ 174c; receipts 798 bal

The Profits of Cotton Culture.

The following calculation respect ing cotton-raising is received from persons who have lived long in the South, and who profess to be well acquainted with the subject. Although referring more particularly to Arkansas, they think their figures will apply to the entire South, and that they are not overstated. If wrong, they will JUST RECEIVED be glad to have them corrected.

To start, then, they assume that each hand will make three bales of "middling" cotton and feed for the stock, and no more. Omitting fractions, the result is as follows:

Interest on value of land or rent...... \$ 15 Wages for 12 months at \$15..... Interest on cost of mule, plow and harness at 10 per cent on \$200..... 20 Insurance and wear and tear on same... Levee tax, le P fb on 1200 fbs..... Insurance on same.....

Sales 3 bales, (1200 fbs.) at 18c

In other words, the cotton costs the planter nearly twenty-three cents per pound in gold, and he receives for it

In connection with these figures a The idea that European manufacto- Large assortment of real Vals

with "surats," is exploded. Sea Island is the only kind for which a substitute A very large assort has not yet been found. But the

The question now is, can the American planter, under any condition of things at all probable, afford to make cotton at twelve cents (gold) per pound? If not, then the sooner abandoned the better .- St. Louis Times.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25 .- The whites are taking more interest in the approaching came known. Five days more are allowed for registration

C. S. KNAPP.

DENTAL SURGEON,

JACKSON, MISS.

ments in the Dental Art, he trusts he may continue to merit the liberal patronage extended to him for the past twenty years, oct26dtf bill to this office.

Family Dyes! F FAST COLORS

Magnolia Wan

ELECTION! ELECTION!

Election for the Conta and for Members t dward's Depot.

oct29-dtnov10

day and close at su

131 Main Street, Near Jan LOUISVILLE, H

Woolen Mill Supplies, are otton Mill Su Rubber Belting, eather Belting, Bolting Cloth, Carding Machines, otton Gins, Cotton Warps,

Wove Wire Screen. ace Leather and Ri Cordage and Rope Sheet Metals and Wire Hose and Packing. Babbit Metal. Dye Stuffs.

With All Other Article ad 1 in Mills and Factori

Send for Catalogue

Just Opened DEAL IRISH POPLING SILKS all colors.

French Prints, De Lains and Ap

Silk Velvets, in all colors

Guepure and Cluny Laces. Point Lace Setts, with Collars

is offered for sale The I Elliott, a Station on th Rail read, eight miles South is now in complete run complement of experranted capable of cuttin

ber suitable for bridges that Withers, near Grenada.

Carrollton Conservative,